

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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W. Q. GRESHAM DEAD

Summoned to His Eternal Home Early This Morning.

EFFORTS TO PROLONG HIS LIFE.

The Most Powerful Heart Stimulants Known to Medical Science Made Use of, but All Efforts Proved Fruiless—Pathetic Scene at the Dying Bedside—Biographical Sketch of His Eventful Life.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary Gresham died at 1:15 o'clock this morning at his rooms at the Arlington hotel. All hope of his recovery was practically abandoned when his sinking spell occurred shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. The most powerful heart stimulants known to medical science, nitro-glycerin and digitalis, were injected periodically and an infusion of normal saline solution was made through an opened vein in the arm. He recovered slightly, but owing to severe rigors shortly before 11 o'clock, he began to fail rapidly and his vitality began to ebb. The three physicians saw that the end was near and at 12 o'clock withdrew to the anteroom leaving in the sick chamber only the members of his family, Mrs. Gresham, her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, and son-in-law, Mr. Andrews, and the nurses.



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Up to that time he had been conscious and talked at intervals. His words were full of bravery. He fully appreciated his condition and spoke words of hope and cheer to his stricken wife and daughter. Sometimes his mind wandered slightly and went back to the days of long ago, recalling incidents of love and happiness in the springtime of his life. He spoke, too, of his absent son and his private secretary, Mr. Lantis, whom he loved as a son, and who, like his son, was speeding to his bedside, all too late. But just before the physician retired he ceased speaking, though he appeared to be conscious.

Mrs. Gresham sat at the bedside smoothing his fevered brow, and occasionally reading to him from Bible passages which he loved. As the end approached his pulse became hardly perceptible. Gradually his eyes glazed and closed. But Mrs. Gresham, with noble and heroic fortitude, continued to read the words of the gospel to her departing husband. Her daughter and son-in-law stood with bowed heads at the side of the couch. At 1:15 o'clock his breathing ceased; a peaceful shadow passed over his pale countenance, his pulse flickered, and the sorrowing family were in the presence of death.

One of the nurses conveyed the news that the end had come to the physicians in the next room, and they in turn, broke it to the watchers in the reception room. Those present in the reception room were Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary Herbert, Assistant Secretary of State Uhl and Assistant Secretary of State McAfee, First Assistant Postmaster General Jones, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin, Attorney General Olney, Colonel Corbin of the army, and Private Secretary Thurber. In the hotel lobby outside were half a hundred of the secretary's friends.

When Secretary Gresham was first taken sick four weeks ago the physician diagnosed the case as gall stone in the bladder. His pleurisy symptoms were overlooked for almost 36 hours. As soon as Dr. Johnston was called he discovered that the secretary was suffering from an acute case of pleurisy, probably caused by exposure while riding out to Woodley, the president's country place, at night. In the meantime the gall stone had passed. The secretary's right lung was affected, the cavity being already filled with pleuritic fluid. His respiration rose to 43. The physicians decided not to tap the cavity, but to rely upon absorption to rid it of the exuded fluid. Gradually Secretary Gresham grew better. The respiration was reduced to almost normal.

Last Saturday when Dr. Johnston thought all danger past, the left lung suddenly became affected and filled rapidly. Since then either Dr. Johnston or the consulting physician have been at his bedside constantly, as have Mrs. Gresham and the secretary's son-in-law, Mr. Andrews. He passed a very bad night Saturday night and a bad day Sunday, suffering so much pain that Sunday night he was placed under opiates. He was kept more or less under their influence until he died.

His long illness had weakened the secretary greatly, and it is said his physicians decided that in his exhausted condition he could not undergo an operation for the removal of the fluid. The

fact that the secretary has had stomach trouble for years and has been obliged to diet, militated against any rapid recovery of strength. Secretary Gresham had an attack of pleurisy years ago. He also suffered much from his wounds, being at one time bedridden for over a year.

Mrs. Gresham's devotion to her husband during his illness has been of the most tender, patient and faithful character. Although physically slight, she displayed, so said one who has been in the sick chamber several times a day throughout the secretary's illness, remarkable endurance and nerve. For four weeks she had hardly had her clothes off. Night and day she was at the bedside snatching an hour or two of sleep when she could on a lounge in his room. She seemed determined to fight off death.

"If he dies," she said many times, "I lose all." But she did not complain. With patience and devotion she ministered to his every want, giving everything her personal attention and trying to cheer and brighten him when he was peevish and fretful. The utmost persuasion was required to induce her even to be down. Yesterday she grew so faint from sheer exhaustion that she reeled and would have fallen had not one of the nurses caught her in her arms.

No arrangements will be made for the funeral until after the arrival of his son.

Walter Quintin Gresham was a soldier, a judge and a statesman, eminent and distinguished in these three great fields of human endeavor. He rose to the rank of major general of volunteers during the rebellion. He was for 4 years United States district judge for Indiana and for eight years United States circuit judge for Illinois and held three cabinet portfolios—postmaster general and secretary of the treasury under Arthur, and secretary of state under Cleveland.

Gresham came from English stock. His ancestors moved to Virginia and later to Harrison county, Ind., where he was born on St. Patrick's day, 1832. In 1833 Gresham's father was elected sheriff, and the next year was murdered by a noted desperado, whom he had gone to arrest. His mother was left a widow with five small children. Walter Q. was but two years of age when his father was killed. Walter grew up with but two or three years' winter schooling, until he was 16 years of age. By dint of hard work and the assistance of his brother he succeeded in entering the seminary at Corydon. Two years there and one at Bloomington university completed his education so far as schooling was concerned.

He began the study of law under Judge W. A. Porter, one of the most noted characters of southern Indiana, while acting as deputy clerk, and in 1854 entered into partnership with Thomas C. Staughton, an eminent lawyer of that time and afterward judge of the circuit court. In the law Gresham had gained a good reputation as a careful, painstaking lawyer.

With the first shriek of war's alarm, Governor Morton appointed him lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, but before he saw active service he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third. In December, 1861, Gresham's regiment was ordered to join Grant at Donaldson.

Aug. 11, 1863, he was appointed brigadier general on the recommendation of Grant and Sherman, and placed in command of the Metchie district. In the following spring he was placed in command of the division of the Seventeenth corps of the Army of the Tennessee, which took part in the campaign against Atlanta. At Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, he was struck by a sharpshooter's bullet just below the knee. To the day of his death Gresham never recovered the full use of his limb.

The war over, General Gresham returned to his profession, forming a law partnership at New Albany, Ind. In 1866 he was nominated for congress against M. C. Kerr, but the district was heavily Democratic, and he was defeated.

When General Grant became president he appointed him United States district judge for Indiana. When Postmaster General Howe died in April, 1883, Gresham, then holding court at Evansville, was tendered the cabinet position by telegraph and accepted. Near the close of Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger, he was appointed secretary of the treasury, a position he held until October, 1884. President Arthur, who had taken him from the bench, had the satisfaction of restoring him to the bench at the close of his service by appointing him to succeed Judge Drummond.

In 1888, Judge Gresham was made a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency at the Chicago convention. His liberal views on the tariff erected against him the antagonism of the extreme protectionists at Chicago. Judge Gresham, with other Republicans, openly dissented from the McKinley law, and in 1892, after the nomination of Mr. Cleveland by the Democrats, he with other distinguished Republicans, renounced their allegiance to the Republican party and advocated Mr. Cleveland's nomination.

After Mr. Cleveland was elected in February, 1893, he summoned Judge Gresham to Lakewood, N. J., where, after a consultation, he tendered him the position of premier of the cabinet he was forming.

Judge Gresham assumed the duties of secretary of state on March 7, 1893.

During his short term as postmaster general Gresham accomplished much. Letter postage to Canada was reduced, and the postal convention with Mexico was signed. Another important service he rendered to the country was the re-establishment of the fast mails.

As secretary of state in the present administration, Mr. Gresham has had to deal with perhaps more vexations, intricate and delicate diplomatic affairs than have fallen to the share of most secretaries of state. His treatment of these was marked by the strong individuality which was part of the man. Perhaps from his

long judicial experience he was disposed to view every question from the stand-point of exact and equal justice.

To him it made little difference how any line of action promised to affect his own country, he could and did disabuse his mind of any personal feeling in dealing with an international question, and the first consideration with him was always fairness; if his own country occupied a false position in the matter he thought it was his duty to set it right, even at a sacrifice of material interests as it might appear at the time.

Secretary Gresham found much to displease him with the state of our foreign relations when he assumed office this last time, and in his characteristic fashion he set to work to shape these to meet his own ideas without delay. Such a course was certain to subject him to bitter criticism and he fully realized this in advance, but was in no respect deterred from doing what he thought was right. This brought him face to face with the great question of the hour at that time, the annexation of Hawaii.

He had decided views upon this matter even before he came into the cabinet, and it was upon his recommendation that President Cleveland performed almost his first official action by withdrawing from the senate where it was pending, the annexation treaty negotiated by Secretary Foster. Then Mr. Blount was sent to the island republic to make an original investigation and upon his report the secretary made his now celebrated recommendation that the queen be restored, inasmuch as she had been deposed through the action of the officers of the United States.

When congress finally made known its views the secretary accepted them for his government, but it can not be discovered from any subsequent utterance of his that he ever changed his view as originally announced to the justice of the action he had proposed.

While he was deep in the Hawaiian negotiations, Secretary Gresham was obliged suddenly to give his immediate attention to the subject of the Bering sea seal fisheries. The arbitration arranged by his predecessor was in full swing. Here was another matter with which he was not in harmony. He did not believe that the arbitration would be successful in the object aimed at by the United States—namely, the protection of the seals—but regardless of the outcome, he was forced to bring the British government to a renewal of the modus vivendi or quick action to carry out the award when it was announced, in order to guard against the annihilation of the seals.

The British were unwilling to do the first of these things and it was only by an exhibition of all of the strength of his character and purposes that he succeeded in hurrying through the British parliament an act to give effect to the arbitration and then securing the adoption of regulations to keep off the poachers.

By a clause in the Wilson tariff act congress had swept away in a line all of the carefully constructed reciprocity treaties negotiated by the preceding administration. This caused great anger among the nations with which the United States had such treaties and the storm fell upon Secretary Gresham's head. Everywhere there was talk of retaliation and tariff wars and in some cases this was realized to a certain extent.

It was Mr. Gresham's task to placate the European powers, and how skillfully he did so the printed correspondence tells. He firmly amazed the Germans and Austrians, used as they were to the previous ways of diplomacy, by frankly admitting that they were right in claiming remission of the differential duties upon beet sugars; that justice seemed to require this remission, and that he would do all that could be done to bring congress to see this and make reparation, a promise he faithfully endeavored to redeem to the last, and thereby greatly strengthened his own hands in the vexatious negotiations looking to the removal of the unjust and onerous restrictions placed upon the importation of American cattle and meats.

Another legacy from his predecessor which Mr. Gresham found very little to his liking was the necessity for caring for the Samoan king, held imprisoned on the Sunday Islands by the Germans. He wanted to repudiate the whole arrangement by which the United States assumed a part of the tripartite protectorate over Samoa, and he worked hard to this end, and finally succeeded in inducing President Cleveland to recommend to congress that the United States withdraw from all further participation in Samoan affairs.

Then on the constructive side of the diplomacy Mr. Gresham had much to his credit. He did all that a foreign officer could do properly to prevent the late Chinese-Japanese war; lost no opportunity at any stage to bring it to an end and ultimately when peace was restored, it was through the good offices of the American ministers in China and Japan, acting under Secretary Gresham's instructions, that the peace negotiations were intimated.

All this was done, too, in a manner that made it clear to the world that the United States was acting absolutely without self-interest and from motives of humanity, notwithstanding the temptations held out by some of the great European powers to act jointly with them from less worthy motives than might have brought a self-return.

And while he was doing this Secretary Gresham was also using his good offices to prevent a war between Mexico and Guatemala, both full of fighting spirit and difficult of restraint, and in this he succeeded completely, although he was obliged to use very strong representations to do so.

While the amount of money involved was insignificant in the case of the claims of United States citizens against Venezuela, Secretary Gresham managed through a joint commission to secure a judicial annunciation of a doctrine that is of the greatest importance to the civilized world, namely that the government of a country is responsible for the abuse or ill-treatment for financial distress of foreigners committed by insurgents.

But the Americanism of the secretary was shown in its brightest light in three incidents that occurred during his administration and the fact that in two of the three he had to contend with great powers, indicates that he made no distinction when the time came to claim rights for his own country. The first of these cases, while attracting little attention at the time, was really of great importance, for it amounted to a declaration to Europe that the United States would not permit private claims to be collected from American republics where our citizens had pecuniary interests. This was the case at San Domingo when the French warships which had come there to enforce the collection of a private claim were withdrawn at a very strong hint from Secretary Gresham conveyed through Ambassador Eustis, that the United States would not regard such a course as a friendly manifestation.

Again in Bluefields when the British marines occupied the bluffs, they were promptly withdrawn when Secretary Gresham called upon Great Britain for an explanation of their landing and securing a disclaimer of any wrong purpose. And again when the Spanish government undertook to stop an American steamer by a cannon shot, Mr. Gresham called for and secured a very prompt apology. Almost his last official action before he fell mortally ill was to initiate the correspondence with France intended to secure justice for ex-American Consul Waller, whom he believed to have been ill-treated by the summary French court-martial in Madagascar, and in whose interest he notified Ambassador Eustis to interfere.

The secretary was a hard worker. He was thorough in all things, and insisted upon reading every aspect of a case which came before him. This involved long hours spent in study of musty manuscripts and authorities in the late hours of the night at his rooms, coming upon a day full of embarrassing incidents and diplomatic fencing with the ablest of the diplomatic corps, and it is now clear that Secretary Gresham was brought to his last illness by the great exertions he was obliged to put forth to discharge his official duties to his own satisfaction.

During his career on the bench Judge Gresham heard and decided many noteworthy cases, many of his decisions illustrating a remarkable degree of his fearlessness, impartiality and judicial firmness. His greatest decision was in the Wabash case, when he went beneath the technicalities and put all the lines of the system under a receiver, thus giving Jay Gould a direct blow. His predominating trait was honesty of purpose, and he always brushed aside the technicalities and considered the equity of every cause.

Gresham was a man of action more than of study, and yet he found time for wide reading. He possessed a thorough and minute knowledge of the history of the government, and the country, of the various measures of the various administrations, of the great debates and the men who shaped and influenced legislation in their day; many of whom are now forgotten.

He understood the relation of this country to foreign nations thoroughly and as secretary of state sought to apply the principles of justice to international controversies as he would from the bench to individuals.

In appearance Gresham was somewhat slender—in youth remarkably so—six feet tall, his black beard and hair turned to an iron grey. His eyes were hazel, full and large, with the power "to threaten and command," but soft and amiable in familiar conversation. His voice was pleasant and consoled well with his habitual demeanor, which was quiet and modest.

As a man he was kind, generous and frank. He was social and approachable. It was in his home life that he was most to be admired.

In 1888 he married Miss Matilda McNamee, the daughter of Thomas McNamee, a man of Scotch-Irish descent. A son and a daughter were born to them, who live in Chicago. He was devoted to his wife and children. This side of his life the public knew nothing of, but it furnishes the best key to his nature and character. In the glare of the public footlights tinsel and glitter pass for gold. It is in the soft glow of the fireside that the heart is revealed.

AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

A Railroad Man Attempts to Kill His Wife and Himself.

OBERLIN, O., May 28.—Yesterday Will Worcester, a railroad man, attempted to kill his wife and then commit suicide. Worcester and his wife have lived unhappily together for some time, and yesterday morning he started at her with a ball club and after beating her until he thought she was dead, he took his razor and cut his own throat, leaving two bad gashes, one which went to the windpipe.

He then laid down the razor, and with his finger dipped in his own blood, wrote on the wall "Goodby, Pet." Doctors say the chances are that Worcester will live, though the chances are against his wife.

Tortured by a Burglar.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 28.—John Harrington, a tobacconist, was terribly beaten and tortured by a burglar, who entered the room in which Harrington was sleeping yesterday. The thief obtained only \$35 in cash, but made off with \$2,600 in checks and money orders. He held lighted matches to Harrington's feet, beat him with a club and nearly strangled him.

Six Men Blow to Instant Death.

LISBON, May 28.—The boiler of a steamship belonging to contractors for the harbor works exploded in the harbor yesterday, and was blown to pieces. Six of the crew were killed and their bodies buried 200 yards.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$185,

257,348; gold reserve, \$98,290,591.

MUST GO TO PRISON

The Debs Case Decided by the Supreme Court

THE LOWER COURT SUSTAINED.

The Sentences Are From Three to Six Months in Jail—President Debs Interviewed on the Subject—He Declares It an Outrage, but Will Abide by the Decision of the Court.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The United States supreme court yesterday, in an opinion read by Chief Justice Fuller, denied the motion for a writ of habeas corpus filed by Debs and his associates of the American Railway union, and they will have to serve the sentence imposed upon them by the court.

The cases arose in the United States circuit court of the northern district of Illinois. Debs and others disobeyed the order of the court enjoining them from further interference with interstate commerce and the carrying of the United States mails. They were brought before the court for contempt and sentenced to from three to six months' imprisonment.

The case to be brought before the same court on a motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, which was fully argued by Debs' counsel on the one side and Attorney General Olney on the other. The decision of the chief justice sustains the action of the court below.

The men who are affected by the decision are Debs, Howard, Kellher, Rogers, Burns, Hogan, Goodwin and Elliott. They are the president, vice president and directors of the American Railway union. Mr. Debs is now in Terre Haute.

The opinion of the court addresses itself to two subjects:

First—Are the relations of the general government to interstate commerce such as authorize a direct interference to permit a forceable obstruction thereof?

Second—If such authority exists, has a court of equity authority to issue an injunction in aid of the performance of such duty?

The court decides both questions affirmatively. It says: "The strong arm of the national government may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of interstate commerce or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises, the army of the nation and all its militia are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to its laws."

As to the powers of a court of equity, the decision reads: "It is more to the praise than to the blame of the government that instead of questions of right and wrong on the part of these petitioners and their associates, and enforcing that determination by the club of the policeman and the bayonet of the soldier, it submitted all these questions to the peaceful determination of judicial tribunals, and invoked their consideration and judgment as to the measure of its rights and powers and the relative obligations of those against whom it made complaint."

Under this decision Debs will serve his sentence of six months in jail, and, it is thought, that the government will consider this a sufficiently severe punishment without prosecuting criminal cases against him or his associates. The principle involved having been established, but not pushing the further proceedings, it will be shown that the government does not entertain any revengeful or vindictive feelings

while the right of a citizen to a trial by a jury of his peers, as vouchsafed by the constitution, is broken down. Every federal judge now constitutes a czar. The decision of the supreme court has crowned and captured them and given them autocratic sway.

"They can now issue any kind of injunction restraining any man from doing anything and then deprive him of his liberty after simply going through the farce of a hearing before the same judge issuing the injunction. Railroad corporations may now reduce wages and enforce any kind of conditions upon their employees without fear of their resignation. If employees see fit to quit, they can be put in jail for exercising their prerogative. This infamous outrage has now the judicial sanction of the supreme court of the United States.

"It is notoriously true that the people of this country, excepting a small minority, that are direct beneficiaries of such monstrous perversion of justice, have no confidence in the supreme court. Not only this, but the criminal autocrats have no confidence in each other. To substantiate this it is only necessary to read the scathing arraignment of Justice Harlan of his judicial associates.

"I shall abide by the decision with perfect composure, confidently believing that it will hasten the day of public ownership, not only of the railroads, but of all other public utilities. I view it as the death knell of the wage system. In the long run this decision will prove a blessing to the country."

HOWARD SURRENDERS.

He Was Not Surprised at the Decision But His Attorney Was.

CHICAGO, May 27.—George W. Howard, the former vice president of the American Railway Union, was the first one of the men to offer to surrender himself to the United States marshal and finish his uncompleted sentence. Late in the afternoon Mr. Howard entered Marshal Arnold's office and said: "I guess you want me, now that the supreme court has sustained Judge Woods' judgment?"

"Not yet," replied the marshal. "We must first get the mandate of the supreme court, and that will be a week or more in reaching here."

"You know where to find me," said Howard. "I can not go back to Woodstock too quick. I want to get through with the sentence."

"The opinion of the supreme court was no surprise to me," continued Mr. Howard. "I have expected such a result from the start. In fact I was opposed, as were most of the others, to taking up the issue. I could not see anything to be gained, but a good deal to lose. If the appeal had been sustained we would have gained a point for labor organizations, but not saved ourselves from jail. We were committed on two charges of contempt; one for violating the injunction as to interfering with interstate commerce and the United States mails, another for violating an injunction as to interference with the receivers of the Santa Fe railroad."

"The judge gave Debs six months in each case and the rest of us three months, and then made the sentence concurrent. In order to appeal the judgment for the violation of the injunction on the part of the government we had to move a separation of the sentences and have them cumulative. We had no ground to appeal from the commitment on the Santa Fe case. Now, what do we get? Double time. Had the boys followed my advice and left the thing alone we would have been out of jail on April 1. We will have to serve nearly six months, and as I figure it, we will get out in time to enjoy thanksgiving dinner, if we have enough money to buy one. Debs will get out in time to participate in next year's decoration services. The truth of the matter is, our lawyers made a mess of it."

Mr. Howard then went down to the next floor to see Judge Woods, but that official had already taken his place on the bench in court.

C. S. Darrow, counsel for the defendants in the Debs case, said: "A week ago that august body, the supreme court, decided against the income tax. Today it follows suit against Mr. Debs and his colleagues. Such action shows how the land lies and is pretty plain notice to the people on which side the supreme court stands. The position of the supreme court is simply the outcome of the life associations of the members in their professional and social relations. It is I presume, only what one might expect from poor human nature. Workingmen and their interests are as much outside of the supreme court's world as if the former were the inhabitants of another planet."

EVENING BULLETIN.

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TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895.

MISREPRESENTING THINGS AS USUAL.

Increasing imports, decreasing exports—selling less to foreign countries, buying more from them. "So runs the world away" under the Gormanized Wilson Tariff. According to the Free-trade theory this is the way for a country to lay up treasure. No individual would expect to get rich in this way.—Public Ledger.

Why should you make such a statement as that? Don't you know that the facts do not bear you out in any such assertion? But you are not alone in this. Other Republican papers have been doing the same thing. The New York Times commenting on this says:

"But none of the Republican journals have ventured to compare the values recently reported with the values for the corresponding months of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1893, a year in which

the sacred McKinley tariff was in force. "The Treasury Department published a few days ago a summary of the imports for the nine months ending on March 31 and beginning on July 1, 1894. It will be noticed that the new tariff was in force for a little more than seven of these nine months. In the following table the value of the imports of the leading articles or kinds of goods for the nine months ending on March 31 last are compared with the values for the corresponding nine months ending on March 31, 1893, during which the McKinley tariff was in operation:

VALUES OF IMPORTS.

	Nine Months Ending on March 31, 1893.	Nine Months Ending on March 31, 1895.
Woolen goods.....	\$31,752,175	\$25,900,366
Wool.....	16,546,072	16,536,997
Silk goods.....	30,430,008	24,378,049
Cotton goods.....	26,536,668	25,672,779
Glass and glass-ware.....	6,129,014	5,208,807
Iron and steel manufactures.....	24,594,895	17,558,327
Leather.....	5,851,307	4,567,517
Gloves.....	6,107,909	5,372,023
Animals.....	3,514,220	2,176,260
Buttons and button forms.....	1,120,966	825,565
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes.....	38,352,838	32,029,152
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....	7,144,927	6,616,120
Fruits and nuts.....	16,792,149	12,305,975
Precious stones.....	11,603,655	5,235,147
Malt liquors.....	1,372,931	1,111,790
Paper and manufacturers of.....	2,907,207	2,147,130
Meat products and dairy products.....	1,631,503	1,514,655
Manufactures of.....	238,993	1,672,833
tobacco.....	2,238,993	1,172,833
Vegetables.....	3,715,544	2,786,117
Wines.....	7,023,999	5,091,118

"These figures speak for themselves. They demolish hundreds of columns of unjust and misleading partisan comment upon the imports of the last few months under the new tariff. Our Republican friends have sought to deceive by comparing the values of recent imports with the values of the imports in a panic year, when trade and industry were depressed by the operation of a silver-purchase law which had been enacted as the fruit of a bargain between the supporters of the McKinley bill and the agents of the owners of silver mines. The readers of Republican journals are not permitted to see any comparison between recent imports and those of the year immediately preceding the silver panic. Our table shows that the imports of that year—or of the nine months taken for comparison—were considerably in excess of those reported under the new tariff."

SOME Kentucky Republicans assert they are in favor of "sound money," and yet they take great delight in trying to belittle Secretary Carlisle's arguments against the free silver craze. We have yet to see anything from a Republican pen or a Republican tongue as plain and as forceful as the Secretary's recent speeches in favor of an honest dollar.

NOW FOR THE ASHLANDS.

They Are Coming Down Thursday to Take Our Scalps—Will They Get 'Em? Nixy.

The Ashlands will come down Thursday for two games of ball with the local team, and the Ashland News man expects them to return home with two scalps dangling at their belts. The Maysville players will have something to say on that score, and if the Ashlands break even they may count themselves lucky. They are hard hitters and good players up that way, though, and the local club must not count on having an easy time of it. The games will probably prove two of the most interesting of the season, and all lovers of the sport in this city and surrounding country should be on hand to see them. Thursday being a National holiday a large crowd is expected.

Two games may be played Thursday, one in the forenoon and the other in afternoon and one on Friday afternoon.

A new park is being fitted up at Ashland.

Frank Bruner left for Gallipolis Saturday night.

The Browns defeated the Eatons at Hamilton, O., by a score of 12 to 10. Welner and Taylor were in the points for the Browns.

River News.

Falling at headwaters.

The Scotia will re-enter her trade Saturday.

The Golden Rod has gone to the bank at Cincinnati.

The Hudson passed down this morning, several hours behind time.

Captain Phister's handsome ferryboat Laurence is prettier than ever in a fresh coat of paint.

The Ruth for Portsmouth, Bonanza for Pomeroy and Hudson for Pittsburgh will pass up to-night. Down to-night: St. Lawrence.

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KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drugists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

The Fruit Season

Is at hand, and having my usual arrangements with some of the most experienced and successful fruit growers, both of Kentucky and Ohio, for the handling of their entire crops, my facilities for furnishing the finest

STRAWBERRIES

and other Fruits, both to dealers and consumers, will be unsurpassed. All Fruits will be received by express and placed on the market the same day they are picked, fresh and in first-class condition. Special attention will be given to the filling of all orders. And don't overlook the fact that my stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

and Canned Goods

is the largest and best in the city, and at prices below competition. My house is also headquarters for FRESH VEGETABLES, and special attention is given to that part of the trade. PERFECTION FLOUR has the lead, and my Blended Coffee is conceded by all to be the best.

Everybody is invited to make my house headquarters when in the city.

R. B. LOVEL,

THE LEADING GROCER.

Dinner Sets at \$7 50
Dinner Sets at \$10 00
Dinner Sets at \$13 50
Dinner Sets at \$15 00
Dinner Sets at \$18 00
Dinner Sets at \$22 50
Dinner Sets at \$25 00
Dinner Sets at \$30 00

And Upward to \$300 per set. Our present variety comprises seventy-six different decorations and shapes. Inspection solicited.

F. SCHULTZE & CO.

FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.

CINCINNATI, O.

Lady Embalmer.

Mr. J. F. Fitzhugh, of the Myall & Coughlin firm, has decided to introduce in this city a lady attendant and embalmer, to attend to all the cases of ladies and children. However it will be some time before the same will be ready to attend to any services, as he intends to give her a complete course in all the different branches of the business. The lady attendant will attend to every detail when called on, from the time of death until burial, and will be perfectly competent before entering upon her duties.

Mr. Fitzhugh will require her to pass a thorough examination before a committee of physicians after he has finished, to be certain of her competency. This is quite an important feature, as the majority of people would much rather prefer the delicate hands of a lady to attend to such duties, for many reasons are to be considered why it is more proper for a lady than a gentleman.

C. HELMER has opened his ice cream parlor.

BEST carbolized garden hose at Fitzgerald's, plumber.

"MATSURI"

Is the name of a gala day in Japan, when the people congregate for shopping, visiting and unlimited tea drinking. One and all are invited to celebrate an American Matsuri with us, beginning next Monday, June 3rd, and continuing throughout the week, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Don't Miss It and Afterward Regret Your Lost Opportunity!

It is unique; open to all. A collection of pretty conceits, sure to please the ladies—to interest young and old. Come early, when attractiveness is at its apex. We will be "at home" all week.

D. HUNT & SON.

Get Your Summer Clothes

AT

HOEFLICH'S!

Special low prices on Wash Dress Goods of all kinds this week—Ducks, Lawns, Plisse, Swiss, Dimities, &c. All Wool Challie 25c., worth 50c. a yard. Great sale of

Carpets, Mattings, Lace Curtains, &c.

All the novelties in Belts, Belt Buckles, Pins, Etc.

Yours for Bargains,

PAUL HOEFLICH & BRO.

Notice to the Public:

I desire to announce to the public that I have simply sold out my interest in the carriage department, and did so in order to give my entire attention to the UNDERTAKING business, which will be continued from the same rooms. Respectfully,

EDWARD MYALL,
Firm MYALL & COUGHLIN.

Mr. Fitzhugh can be found at the office any hour of the night. Electric night bell on door.

ACADEMY

OF THE

VISITATION

MAYSVILLE, KY.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

A school of excellent advantages for a thorough education in every department. Modern Languages and French Drawing taught without extra charge. Point-print method used in teaching those who are blind. Musical department under the able direction of a graduate of a noted conservatory. Parents and guardians will be given full particulars as to terms and reference on applying to

SISTERS OF THE VISITATION, B.V.M.,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Barney Wilkes, - - - \$20 to Insure.

Norvalin, - - - - \$15 to Insure.

Porter & Cummings,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

No. 17 East Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

REPAIR SHOPS!

After an experience of over twenty-five years in

FULL LINE OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN SHOES AT BARKLEY'S.

DECORATION DAY.

The G. A. R. and Knights of Pythias to Unite in Its Observance Thursday.

Limestone Lodge No. 36, K. of P., will unite with Joseph Heiser Post, G. A. R., in the observance of Decoration Day, May 30th,—next Thursday. Maysville Division No. 6, U. R., K. of P., will also turn out as a body, and participate in the exercises.

The members of the post will leave their hall in the Cox Building at 1 p. m. sun time Thursday, (about 12:30 standard time) and will march west on Third street to Court, thence to Second, where they will be joined by the Knights. The march to the cemetery will then be taken up, the procession moving east on Second to Market, thence to Third, thence to Bridge, thence to Second, Fifth ward. Street cars will be in waiting at the first switch in the Fifth ward to convey the crowd to the cemetery.

After the decoration of the graves, the two orders will return to Dieterich's Grove, where addresses will be delivered by Colonel Weeden O'Neil, of Covington, and Judge Wadsworth and ex-County Attorney Newell, of this city.

Hauke's Reed and Brass Band has been engaged to furnish music for the occasion.

Limestone Lodge has invited the Pythian Knights of Aberdeen, Ripley, Manchester, Vanceburg, Flemingsburg and Mt. Olivet to take part in the observance of memorial day and a large crowd will probably be present.

All members of Limestone Lodge are requested to meet at Castle Hall at 12 o'clock (noon) on Thursday, so that the march to the cemetery will not be delayed.

Limestone Lodge has lost twenty-two members by death, as follows:

Paul L. Hoeftlich,	R. Albert,
George H. Wheeler,	Dr. J. P. Phister,
W. B. Clark,	F. H. Miller,
Dr. C. W. Wardle,	Samuel J. Daugherty,
Frank Means,	D. F. Bendel,
Fred Otto,	Isaac N. Childs,
Granville Clemens,	James Heflin,
C. D. Shepard,	William T. McDaniel,
John Heiser,	John O. Pearce,
Horace January,	Joseph James,
W. W. Weedon,	Thomas H. Mannen.

All are at rest in the cemetery save Thomas H. Mannen, who is buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

The members of the Uniform Rank are notified to meet at Castle Hall at 12 m. sharp, Thursday, in full dress.

PERSONAL.

—Miss Jennie Moore, of Hayswood Seminary, spent Monday in Cincinnati.

—Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Wheeler arrived home last night from a visit at Cincinnati.

—Mrs. Sadie Pike, of Temple, Texas, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stockdale.

—Mr. William Shackleford was called here yesterday by the illness of two of his daughters.

—Miss Mary Buckley, of Murphysville, is the pleasant guest of Miss Katie Guilloyle, of Mayslick.

—Messrs. W. H. Wadsworth and A. M. J. Cochran left last night for Vanceburg to attend Circuit Court.

—Miss Sudie Bradford, of Aberdeen, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Jane Lee, near this city.

—Miss Hope Watkins, of Portsmouth, has returned home after a very pleasant visit to Miss Mae Hord, of Wedonia.

—Mr. Charles B. Pearce is in Louisville, having been called there by the serious illness of his daughter, Mrs. Mamie Dodd.

—Misses Lena Alexander, Lucy Durrett and Nellie Pangburn were the charming guests of Miss Mayme Key, near Washington, Saturday and Sunday.

E. L. Kinneman Shows.

A large crowd was out last night, and the performance was pronounced the best of the week. The new performers were far better than was expected. A matinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock. A performance to-night and Wednesday night's performance close their engagement here. Our people should pack Mr. Kinneman's canvas the balance of his engagement here, and give him a good start as he has worked very hard in organizing the show, and has got together the best show for the price ever seen here.

The Modern Mother.

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Hard to Beat.

The Portsmouth Times in its bicycle notes says: "Millard Williams, of Maysville, one of the fastest riders in Kentucky, has entered the lists. He has won several races this year, and will be a hard man to beat for the time prize."

Mrs. NANNIE CLARKE is improving.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Duley & Baldwin.

Best berries in the market at Calhoun's.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH of West Third Street is seriously ill.

Go to C. HELMER's for the best ice cream in the city.

MR. C. D. CUTTEN is able to go about now, after an illness of several weeks.

D. M. RUNYON, fire insurance. Only reliable companies represented; no wild cats.

THE grand jury at Vanceburg got through with its business yesterday. Fifteen indictments were returned.

THE C. and O. pay-car was here last evening, and the boys are happy to-day. The car left this morning, going East.

MISS KITTY KEITH SHACKLEFORD, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Shackleford, is critically ill with typho-malarial fever.

BISHOP MAES announced at Lexington Sunday that a college for the education of Catholic young men would probably be erected at that place.

JOHN CORNES and his mother were indicted by the Lewis County grand jury for the murder of his wife. They will be tried at the next term of the Lewis Circuit Court.

Have you seen the latest novelties in jewelry? Ballenger always has them. His store is stocked with the best to be had in his line, and you know that's the place to deal.

MR. CHARLES DALY, one of Maysville's brightest young men, graduates from Central University at Richmond in June. The class is composed of fifteen young men and three young ladies.

T. M. LYNN, of Portsmouth, was assaulted yesterday afternoon by a livery stable hand whom he had discharged. He was struck three times with a shovel, and it is thought was seriously injured.

Don't fail to get one of those new belt buckles at Murphy's, the jeweler, engraved with monogram or our fancy letter. These are positively the latest things out; they are warranted to wear five years.

THE Y. P. S. C. E. of the Central Presbyterian Church will give a social in the parlor of that church on Wednesday night, directly after the prayer meeting. The congregation is cordially invited to be present. No charges.

MISS CORINNE CLINKENBEARD, who has been teaching a class in dancing for some time, closed her school Saturday evening with a delightful entertainment at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Clinkenbeard, on East Fifth street.

THE many friends in this city of Captain A. G. Slicer, of Nepton, will regret to learn that for the past few years his health has not been very good, and that now he is in a helpless and feeble condition, and has to be wheeled around in an invalid's chair.

THE Maysville Carriage Company has been reorganized, Major J. T. Long, Dr. J. M. Frazee and Dr. J. T. Fleming having purchased of Mr. James J. Shackleford an interest in the company. The business will be continued at the present stand on West Second, and will likely be conducted on a larger scale.

THE funeral of Moses Moore, one of Mason County's oldest citizens, was conducted at the home of the deceased at South Ripley by Rev. W. S. Smither Sunday afternoon. The services were attended by a very large number of sympathizing friends and relatives. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Dover.

THE services yesterday at the M. E. Church, South, were very interesting and impressive. The meeting promises to develop into a genuine revival of the church and congregation, yet this is not the limit of the faith and hope of those directly in charge of the services. They trust that it may become a general revival, and therefore request the prayers and co-operation of all Christian people. The services are held at 9 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Everybody invited to attend.

The Red Men.

Steps were taken last evening towards organizing a tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men in this city. The preliminary meeting was presided over by Mr. M. C. Russell and M. F. Marsh acted as Secretary. Several names were added to the petition for a tribal charter, Wyandotte being the name adopted.

A committee to pass on the applications for membership was appointed, Mr. Thomas A. Davis, Dr. Pangburn and Mr. Pearce Mills being the members. The meeting then adjourned till Friday night, when further steps will be taken toward instituting the tribe.

THE Y. P. S. C. E.

Gain of 3,000 in the Membership in Kentucky Last Year—The State Meeting.

The annual State meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor closed at Louisville Sunday. It was largely attended.

The record shows that there are at present 289 societies in Kentucky of which 232 are seniors and fifty-six juniors. There are now 12,250 members of the Christian Endeavor societies of the State, which shows an increase of 3,000 during the past year. There are 687 associate members in 106 societies.

Many societies have adopted the Fulton plan of aiding missionary work, that is, giving two cents a week. On recommendation of the Committee of Nominations, the following old list of officers was re-elected without a dissenting vote: Judge John D. Ellis, Bellevue, President; Miss F. Rica Straeffer, Louisville, Secretary, and Wm. S. Waller, of Louisville, Treasurer. Besides these a long list of Vice Presidents, one from each denomination, was chosen.

Miss Eugenia Graham, of Covington, State Superintendent of the Junior Societies, said the work in Kentucky had been a little backward, but as soon as

the importance of the movement was seen the work was pushed forward rapidly. The Junior movement began three years ago. It was of so small dimensions that it was not mentioned at Augusta. In 1894 there were 32 societies, but no roster of the membership could be secured because of the tardiness of the local Superintendents in returning blanks. Three of these had been disbanded since 1894. There are now fifty-five societies with a membership of 1,584. Twenty-four have been organized since last May. Fifty-three have entered the senior societies. They have contributed \$135 to foreign missions and \$55 to home missions.

For general mission work thirty-eight societies in the State of Kentucky gave last year \$830, while this year forty societies have given \$1,025.

Paducah was selected as the place of the next annual meeting.

Reward.

The boy who will sell the largest number of tickets for the L. A. W. State meet will receive as a reward a \$10 gold watch.

ACCIDENT ins. tickets. W. R. Warder.

LACES

Are in demand for trimming all styles of Dress Goods. Our stock is complete in all that is desirable in Black Chantilly and Baudron. We have everything that is new in White, Cream and Butter Color, in Valenciennes, Antique and Venise, at all prices, from 5c. to \$1 per yard.

Ladies' Percale Waists at 50c., \$1, \$1.25.

Finest line of BOYS' PERCALE SHIRT WAISTS ever shown for 50c.

BROWNING'S,

51 West Second Street.

Do You Like BREAD that is right? ROLLS that are light? CAKES out of sight? COURSE YOU PIES just right? DO

Traxel Has Them!

FREE SILVER FARMS FOR SALE.

MASON COUNTY



16 to 1.

Solid Silver Lapel Buttons, of above design, for sale at

BALLINGER'S.

We Always Lead

With the Delicacies of the Season.

Fancy large Strawberries, Fresh cucumbers, Long Red Radishes, Fancy Curly Lettuce, Home-grown Asparagus, Home-grown Rhubarb, Spring Onions, Fancy Lemons, Juicy Oranges, Large Bananas, Apples.

We have a choice lot of Seed Potatoes and all kinds of Garden Seed of the best varieties. Yellow Onion Sets 20c. per gallon. We will continue to sell canned goods at rock-bottom prices. The people's cheap grocery.

The New Wiggins Patent Sunfast Hollena Window Shades ::

Very superior, and the only perfect White shade in the market. Call and see. No trouble to show them. We have sold 2,000 rolls of Wall Paperless than cost.

CUMMINS & REDMOND,

Successors to Hill & Co.

Books and Stationery.

J. T. Kackley & Co.,

THE BEE HIVE

WANTED—Ten girls of good character, not afraid to work, to learn shoe fitting. We can guarantee any girl or boy steady employment who is willing to apply themselves and learn this business. We will also guarantee good wages after they have learned to do their work properly. Apply at SHOE FACTORY at once.

WANTED—An intelligent man for position on salary. Call at ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Room 8.

27-2t

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at FRANK OWENS HARDWARE COMPANY'S.

24-dt

WANTED—To sell at wholesale or retail, end of stock of dry goods at a great bargain.

A. J. McDougle, agent, 117 Sutton street, Maysville, Ky.

23-tf

WANTED—Any one having a six-room dwelling house for rent will please apply at this office.

28-tf

WANTED—Washing and ironing and will do lace curtains and bed clothes. Apply to SILVA JOHNSON, No. 39 East Second street. tf

25-3t

FOR RENT—Frame dwelling of five rooms, in thorough repair. Apply to MRS. MARY T. COX.

26-3t

FOR SALE—Stock of goods and a general store.

F. A. No. 1 stands on L. and N. Railroad's good trade.

Reasons for selling, sickness. Call on or address, G. W. W. Johnson Junction, Ky.

28-3t

FOR SALE—Two fine Jersey cows. Will let some responsible parties have them on trial for one week. PHOEBS MARSHALL, Washington, Ky.

25-3t

FOR SALE—A two-story frame dwelling on the Green River town line just outside the city limits. The lot fronts 100 feet 8 inches and extends back 105 feet. There is on the premises a never failing spring. Will sell for \$900 cash; it is a bargain. Call on or address M. J. McCARTHY, BULLETIN office.

25-3t

FOUND—Saturday night on East Third street a couple of keys, one a postoffice key. Call at this office.

27-2t

FOR SALE—A two-story frame dwelling on the Green River town line just outside the city limits. The lot fronts 100 feet 8 inches and extends back 105 feet. There is on the premises a never failing spring. Will sell for \$900 cash; it is a bargain. Call on or address M. J. McCARTHY, BULLETIN office.

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25-3t

FOR SALE—A two-story frame dwelling

THE FRANCHISE TAX.

The Court of Appeals Decides That it is Constitutional—Important Ruling.

One of the most important decisions yet rendered by the new Court of Appeals was handed down Saturday.

It was in what is known as the Henderson bridge case, and upholds the constitutionality of the law authorizing the imposing of a tax upon the franchise of corporations, and assures the annual collection of many thousands of dollars in the State Treasury.

Following is the abstract of the decision of the Court of Appeals:

The Board of Valuation fixed the total value of the property of the corporation at \$2,900,000 which was regarded as the "capital stock" within the meaning of the statute. From this they deducted the value of the property situated north of low water mark, leaving as the value of the property in Kentucky \$1,514,833. This was then apportioned by deducting the value of the tangible property listed in Henderson County—\$649,735.54—leaving \$865,157.46 as the value of the franchise of defendant to be taxed under this proceeding. These findings of the Board of Valuation are approved. The lower court fixed the value of the franchise for the purpose of taxation at \$40,000 only, and upon that the tax amounted to \$95. Both parties appealed and the court reverses the judgment upon the appeal of the Commonwealth and affirms it upon the appeal of the bridge company. The difference to the Commonwealth for the year 1894 alone (the year involved in this proceeding) is over \$3,000.

First.—The Henderson Bridge Company, which constructed and now operates its bridge across the Ohio river under a charter granted to it by the State of Kentucky, can not escape taxation in this State upon its tangible property within the limits of the State, or upon its franchise granted by this State, upon the ground that under its Kentucky charter it could only build its structure to low water mark on the Indiana side of the Ohio river, and in order to make its franchise of any value was compelled to and did acquire certain powers and privileges under the laws of Indiana, there being no allegation that it was incorporated under any law of the state of Indiana. But even if the Kentucky charter of the company had been supplemented by a similar charter by the State of Indiana, authorizing the construction of that portion of the bridge north of low-water mark on the Ohio river, and the State of Indiana levied and collected its tax both on the tangible property and the franchise this would afford no excuse to the company for refusing to pay taxes on its tangible property in Kentucky and on its franchise granted in Kentucky.

Second.—The fact that the Congress of the United States has imposed certain burdens and limitations upon the powers of the Bridge Company by prescribing rules and regulations pertaining to the building of its bridge so that its construction should in no wise interfere with the free navigation of the Ohio river affords no reason why the State of Kentucky may not tax the tangible property and the franchise of the company, as the company can not by reason of that fact be regarded as deriving any of its powers, privileges or franchises from the Government of the United States.

Third.—The defendant company can not be said to be engaged in inter-state commerce or in commerce of any kind by reason of the fact that railroad companies transport merchandise and passengers over its structure in consideration of a reasonable rate of toll for so doing. But even if it were so engaged, it could not for that reason escape taxation by the State of Kentucky upon its tangible property within the limits of the State or upon its franchise.

Fourth.—Under Section 409 of the Kentucky Statutes which provides that in order to arrive at the value of the franchise of a corporation for the purpose of taxation the Board of Valuation shall fix the value of the "capital stock of the corporation," and from that value deduct the assessed value of all tangible property, the term "capital stock" does not mean merely the amount of money that may have been paid in by stockholders, but embraces and includes in addition the entire property of the corporation, of every kind and description, tangible and intangible, including any surplus, undivided profits on hand and all other assets, as well as its franchise.

When words of doubtful or uncertain meaning are used in a statute they will be so construed if possible as to carry into effect the intent and meaning of the Constitution.

Sixth.—A corporation, like natural persons, is not entitled in the assessment of its property to a credit for any debt it may owe.

Seventh.—The value of a franchise is not measured by the cost or difficulty of obtaining the franchise, or by its exclusive character, but by the benefit it confers in its possession.

Eighth.—The findings of the Board of Valuation and Assessment partake of a judicial nature, and these findings if not conclusive are entitled to a high degree of consideration and authority, and should not lightly be set aside unless the board proceeded upon an erroneous principle or unless fraud is charged and is known to exist.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Sick —Not Lazy

that's probably what ails you if you're drowsy in the day time. If you yawn, stretch, and feel too weak to work, and broken up generally, some people may call it "Spring Fever," but you are sick.

But do not be discouraged. Many persons have felt just like you do, and have been made well and strong by

Brown's Iron Bitters

and what this famous old strengthening medicine has done for others it can do for you.

But what is it that makes Brown's Iron Bitters so good for the health? Any physician can tell you.

Brown's Iron Bitters is pleasant to take. It will not stain the teeth nor cause constipation. See the crossed red lines on the wrapper.

**BROWN CHEMICAL CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Grain and Livestock Markets
For May 27.

Buffalo.

Wheat—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, \$5 1/4c; No. 1 northern, \$4 1/4c; winter wheat, No. 2, \$4 1/4c@86c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$6 1/4c; No. 3 yellow, 56c in store. Oats—No. 2 white, \$6 1/4c; No. 3 white, \$5 1/4c; No. 2 mixed, \$3 1/4c. Cattle—Very dull and slow. Hogs—Good mediums, \$4 65 @ 70; common to good heavy ends, \$4 40 @ 1 1/2; good to choice heavy, \$4 65 @ 4 1/2; rough, \$4 00 @ 4 1/2; pigs, \$4 50 @ 25. Sheep and lambs—Choice to export wethers, \$4 75 @ 4 1/2; fair to good mixed, \$3 75 @ 4 1/2; common to fair, \$3 25 @ 3 1/2; clipped lambs, fancy export, \$5 00 @ 5 1/2; good to choice, \$5 40 @ 5 1/2; fair to good, \$4 90 @ 5 1/2; spring lambs, common to choice, \$3 25 @ 2 1/2.

Boston.

Wool—Domestic wools, Ohio and Pennsylvania, XXX, 15c; XX and above, 16c @ 17c; X, 13c @ 15 1/2c; No. 1, 17c @ 18c; No. 2, 17c @ 18c; fine unwashed, 11c @ 12c; unmerchantable, 12c @ 13c; Ohio combing No. 1, 3c @ 1/2-blood, 18c @ 19c; Ohio delaine, 15c; Michigan X and above, 14c @ 14 1/2c; No. 1, 17c @ 18c; No. 2, 17c @ 18c; fine unwashed, 10 1/2c @ 11 1/2c; unmerchantable, 12c @ 13c; Michigan combing No. 1 1/2 @ 1/2-blood, 15c; No. 2 1/2-blood, 18c; Michigan delaine, 16c @ 17c; Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri combing 1/2-blood, 16c @ 18c; do 1/2-blood, 16c @ 18c; do braid, 16c @ 17c; clothing 1/2-blood, 15c @ 17c; do 1/2-blood, 15c @ 17c; do coarse, 15c.

Cincinnati Tobacco.

Offerings.....	Hhds.	1,586
Rejections.....		354
Actual sales.....		1,232
Receipts.....		1,238

The offerings of new and old during the week sold as follows:

1,170 hhds of new: 23c, \$1 @ 3 95; 385, \$4 65; 55; 175, \$6 @ 7 95; 85, \$8 @ 9 95; 84, \$10 @ 11 75; 109, \$12 @ 14 75; 61, \$15 @ 19 75; 2 820 75
416 hhds of old: 84, \$1 @ 6 95; 157, \$4 65; 76, \$6 @ 7 95; 42, \$8 @ 9 95; 22, \$10 @ 11 75; 22, \$12 25 @ 14 50; 11, \$15 25 @ 19 25; 2, \$20 @ 21 50.

GREEN COFFEE—per lb. 25 @ 27
MOLASSES—new crop, per gallon. 35 @ 50
Golden Syrup..... 35 @ 40
Sorghum, fancy new..... 40 @ 40
SUGAR—Yellow, per lb. 4 1/2 @ 5
Extra C, 1/2 lb..... 5 1/2 @ 5
A, 1/2 lb..... 5 @ 5
Granulated, 1/2 lb..... 5 1/2 @ 5
Powered, 1/2 lb..... 7 1/2 @ 5
New Orleans, 1/2 lb..... 5 @ 5
TEAS—per lb. 50 @ 10
COAL OIL—Headlight, per gallon. 15
BACON—Breakfast, per lb. 12 1/2 @ 15
Clear sides, 1/2 lb..... 8 @ 10
Hams, 1/2 lb..... 12 @ 13
Shoulders, 1/2 lb..... 8 1/2 @ 10
EGGS—per dozen. 30 @ 35
FLOUR—Limestone, per barrel..... 4 1/2 @ 5
Old Gold, 1/2 barrel..... 5 @ 5
Maysville Fancy, 1/2 barrel..... 4 50
Mason County, 1/2 barrel..... 4 50
Morning Glory, 1/2 barrel..... 4 50
Roller King, 1/2 barrel..... 5 @ 5
Magnolia, 1/2 barrel..... 4 50
Blue Grass, 1/2 barrel..... 4 25
Graham, 1/2 sack..... 5 @ 5
HONEY—per gallon..... 12 @ 15
MEAL—per peck..... 20 @ 20
LARD—per pound..... 10 @ 10
ONIONS—per peck..... 40 @ 40

COUNTY CULLINGS.

Items Picked Up by the Bulletin's Correspondents in Mason and Elsewhere.

MT. CARMEL, FLEMING COUNTY.

Mr. James Cumber is on the sick list. Preaching at every church in town Sunday. Born, May 24th, to the wife of Landy Foxworthy, a son.

Sam Trill and Clayton Farrow, of Mt. Gilead, were in town Saturday.

Oscar Meglasson, of Poplar Flat, visited relatives in Carmel Saturday.

A party of Carmelites start for Kinney, fishing, Tuesday to be gone several days.

Mr. Al Scott, of Manchester, O., was in town Friday and Saturday of last week.

Miss Jessie Glascock was the pleasant guest of her friend, Miss Allie Collins, Sunday.

Robert Marshall sold to L. T. Goebka 900 pounds of wool at 15 cents per pound.

Roger Brown is again able to be at his place of business after quite a severe sick spell.

Our Epworth League is still in a prosperous condition, and is evidently doing a good work.

Mrs. Hoffman, of Crain's, Fleming County, has been visiting relatives in Carmel during the week.

Prof. Stanley and wife, of Brookville, Ind., are visiting the family of her mother, Mrs. S. E. Foxworthy.

William Taylor has the foundation laid for a new house on the site of the one burned a year or so ago.

Every physician in Mt. Carmel attended the meeting of M. D.'s held at Glen Springs last Thursday.

Our two prizing houses will begin work in a few days and will give employment to about ten of our unemployed.

Edgar Foxworthy, who has been in Florida for a number of years, is at home to spend the summer with his mother.

It is, of course, no news to state that we have had two weeks of cool weather, and to add that tender vegetation is about all killed.

Cut worms are still at work here and with the continued cold and injury to wheat, farming prospects are everything but flattering.

Dr. Eckman was summoned by telegram Thursday evening late, to Ripley, to visit his brother, who was suffering from neuralgia of the heart.

A kind of worm less than a quarter of an inch long is seriously injuring the wheat in this vicinity, and farmers are somewhat disheartened over the outlook.

The stable of our enterprising bus driver, Mr. Charles Calvert, has been whitewashed and otherwise improved until it is the most pleasant looking horse home in the county.

Tobacco has been coming into town quite rapidly during the last three weeks. L. W. Goebka has taken in during that time probably 60,000 pounds, and Mace Collins perhaps an equal amount.

Our young men, uniformed, played an entertaining game of base ball with a local scrub nine Saturday. Score 34 to 10 in favor of the boys. John W. Goddard closed his hands one second too late and consequently his eye was closed. T. A. Cook, as umpire, tried to stop a passing ball and now has a badly damaged finger. Squire Beckett played with his hat off and his long hair kept one hand busy keeping it out of his eyes.

The Mt. Carmel select school closed Friday last, with a public examination. Most of the parents were present and spent the day with the school. Mr. Martin McKnight, of Washington, Mason Co., Prof. Stanly, of Brookville, Ind., and Boyd K. Muse, of Mt. Carmel, were appointed a board of examiners for the occasion. The following named pupils graded 75 per cent and over: Willie Wallingford 100; Jennie Power 89; C. Lafever 75; Lilly Beckett 93; Ona Dale 99; Virginia Cook 94; Tommy Cook 98; Jessie Beckett 96; H. N. Lukins 84; Joshua Lukins 100; S. Hoffman 99; Myrtle Arnold 100; Pearl Arnold 95; Alma Arnold 96; Arthur Arnold 87; Celia Heffin 99; Clark Bradley 96; Tommy O'Connor 87; John O'Connor 79; Charles McCarthy 87; Carr McCarthy 86; Ruth Power 82; Dot Gordon 90; Doug Gordon 94; Hattie Eckman 97; H. D. Foxworthy 93; Annie Lee Triplett 93; Bruce Wallingford 93. Dr. Eckman has been instructor for the class in physiology, before which he has lectured one hour Thursday evening of each week. To further stimulate his class he offered a prize to the one who would get highest per cent. at the closing examination. This was held Wednesday before the public examination. Miss Myrtle Arnold won the prize, and at the public examination, the Doctor being absent, his mother presented Miss Arnold with a beautiful gold pen and holder, accompanying the gift with a neatly worded and appropriate speech. The exercises were closed with some good advice to parents in connection with our home schools by Rev. P. J. Ross, and an interesting talk on "The Old School and the New School" by Prof. Stanly.

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